

# POT

Modern *'pathocaries*, taught the art  
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,  
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,  
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope*.

POTHER. *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *sandre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]  
1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.  
Such a *pothor*,  
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,  
Were crept into his human pow'rs,  
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.  
But howsoever they make a *pothor*. *Hudibras*.  
What a *pothor* has been here with Wood and his brags,  
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift*.  
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *pothor*  
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope*.  
I always speak well of thee.  
Thou always speak'st ill of me;  
Yet after all our noise and *pothors*,  
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian*.

2. Suffocating cloud.  
He suddenly unties the poke,  
Which from it sent out such a smoke,  
As ready was them all to choke,  
So grievous was the *pothor*. *Drayton*.  
To POTHER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.  
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons  
Wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wears  
himself to no purpose. *Locke*.

POTHERB. *n. f.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.  
Sir Trilram telling us tobacco was a *pothor*, bid the drawer  
bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup> 57.  
Egypt safer than the beasts they worship;  
Below their *pothor* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden*.  
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *pothor*is afford an excellent  
nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage  
kind. *Arbutnot*.  
Leaves eaten raw are termed fillad; if boiled, they be-  
come *pothor*is: and some of those plants, which are *pothor*is  
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts*.

POTHOOK. *n. f.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles  
with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION. *n. f.* [*potien*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; com-  
monly a physical draught.  
For tastes in the taking of a *potien* or pills, the head and  
neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he  
would stop in the midst of any physical *potien*, and after he  
had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton*.  
Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,  
Soon as the *potien* works, their human countenance,  
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd  
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton*.

POTLID. *n. f.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.  
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bot-  
tom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance  
of a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham*.

POTSBERD. *n. f.* [*pot* and *berd*], from *schaerde*; properly *pot-  
juard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.  
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potshor*ds or vessels of  
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass  
it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores;  
And with a *potshor*d scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys*.  
Whence come broken *potshor*ds tumbling down,  
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;  
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden*.

POTTAGE. *n. f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or  
decocted for food. See PORRIDGE.  
Jacob lod *potage*, and Elau came from the field faint. *Gen*.

POTTER. *n. f.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen  
vessels.  
My thoughts are whirled like a *potter*'s wheel. *Shakefp*.  
Some press the plants with floods of *potter*'s clay. *Dryd*.  
A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with  
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever  
any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil  
the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
He like the *potter* in a mould has cast  
The world's great frame. *Prior*.

POTTERN-ORE. *n. f.*  
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-  
ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-  
ore*. *Boyle*.

POTTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.  
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in  
*potting*. *Shakefp. Othello*.

POTTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four  
pints. 4

# POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the  
next *potle* can be filled. *Shakefp. Othello*.

POTIONS. *n. f.* [*potio*, Lat.] Heated with courage  
by strong drink. *Shakefp*.  
The oracle of Apollo  
Here speaks out of his *potle*,  
Or the Tripas his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson*.

POTVALIANT. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated with courage  
by strong drink. *Diaz*.

POTULENT. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]  
1. Pretty much in drink.  
2. Fit to drink.  
POUCH. *n. f.* [*poeche*, Fr.]  
1. A small bag; a pocket.  
Tetter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakefp*.  
From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into  
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels*.  
The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way  
to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a  
*pouch* or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery*.  
2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.  
POUCH. *v. a.*  
1. To pocket.  
In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,  
Will break up his lays, or be fowling of otes. *Tupper*.  
2. To swallow.  
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long  
neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch*  
it. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.  
3. To pour; to hang down the lip.  
POUCHMOUTHED. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed*.] Blubberlip'd. *Ainsworth*.

POVERTY. *n. f.* [*pauperetis*, Fr.]  
1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.  
My men are the poorest;  
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakefp*.  
Such madnels, as for fear of death to die,  
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham*.  
These by their strict examples taught,  
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;  
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,  
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior*.  
There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man's  
defutute not only of the conveniences, but the simple nec-  
essaries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and de-  
pending entirely on charity. *Rogers*.  
2. Meanness; defect.  
There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *po-  
verty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon*.  
POULDAVIS. *n. f.* A sort of fail cloth. *Ainsworth*.

POULT. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.  
One would have all things little, hence has try'd  
Turkey *poults*, fresh from the egg, in batter fry'd. *King*.

POULTERER. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell  
fowls ready for the cook.  
If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up  
by the heels for a *poulter*'s hare. *Shakefp*.  
Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fish-  
mongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Hervey*.

POULTICE. *n. f.* [*poultis*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft  
mollifying application.  
Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt  
to exhale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made  
of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sw*.  
To POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice  
or cataplasm.

POULTICE. *n. f.* [A word used by *Temple*.] A poultice.  
*Poultices* allayed pains, but drew down the humours,  
making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple*.

POULTRY. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullit*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.  
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all  
*poultry*. *L'Estrange*.  
What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,  
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden*.  
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait  
at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift*.

POUNCE. *n. f.* [*pounce*, Italian. *Skinner*.]  
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.  
As haggard hawk, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowl, about his able might,  
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend  
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fa. Quett*.  
The new-dissembl'd eagle, now endu'd  
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd. *Dryden*.  
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Asterbury*.  
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown  
upon paper through a perforated box.  
To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*poungare*, Italian.]  
1. To pierce; to perforate.  
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but  
*pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken  
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To pour

# POU

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.  
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing*  
into the quicksilver. *Bacon*.

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.  
POUNCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.  
From a craggy cliff,  
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young  
Strong *pounce*. *Thamfon's Spring*.

POUNCETBOX. *n. f.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated.  
He was perfumed like a milliner,  
And, twist his finger and his thumb, he held  
A *pouncebox*, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose. *Shakefp. Henry IV*.

POUND. *n. f.* [*pomb*, punb, Sax. from *pomde*, Lat.]  
1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in  
avordupois of sixteen ounces.  
He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune  
than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke  
nothing but the voice of wilford. *South's Sermons*.  
A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins*.  
Great Hannibal within the balance lay,  
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden*.  
2. The sum of twenty shillings.  
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke  
of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand  
*pound*. *Peacham of Antiquities*.  
3. [From *pinsan*, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in  
which beasts are inclosed.  
I hurry,  
Not thinking it is levee-day,  
And find his honour in a *pound*,  
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel*.

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they  
use the word *pan*.]  
1. To beat; to grind with a pestle.  
His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,  
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden*.  
Would'st thou not rather chide a small renown  
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,  
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden*.  
Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,  
With cruel blows the *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden*.  
Should their axle break, its overthrow  
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;  
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their fons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope,  
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole ap-  
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley*.  
She describes  
How under ground the rude Riphean race  
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild  
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips*.  
Lifted peltles brandish'd in the air,  
Loud strokes with *pounding* spire the fabrick rend,  
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth*.

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.  
We'll break our walls,  
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakefp*.  
I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were  
*pounded* by night. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 243.

POUNDAGE. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the  
trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person  
who procures him customers.  
In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift*.  
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.  
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-  
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend*.

POUNDER. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. The name of a heavy large pear.  
Alicious orchard various apples bears,  
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden*.  
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of  
pounds: as, a *ten pounder*; a gun that carries a bullet of ten  
*pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with *ten pounds*  
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a *twenty*  
*pounder* or *ten pounder*, from the sum it bears.  
None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to  
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift*.  
3. A pestle. *Ainsworth*.

POUPET. *n. f.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.  
POUPETS. *n. f.* In cookery, a meats of victuals made of veal  
slices and slices of bacon. *Bailey*.

To POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh  
*broru*.]  
1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or  
receptacle.  
If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of  
the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land, *Exodus* iv. 9.

# POW

He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harra  
in the pot. *2 Kings* iv. 41.  
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the  
blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a  
sweet smelling favour into the most high. *Ecclesi* i. 15.  
A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and  
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke* x. 34.  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a fume;  
But since this message came, you sink and settle,  
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden*.

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to  
send in a continued course.  
He thee hither,  
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,  
And chaffice with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakefp*.  
London doth *pour* out her citizens;  
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,  
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakefp. Henry V*.  
As thick as hail  
Came poff on post; and every one did bear  
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,  
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.  
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the foot; actu-  
ated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications  
and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion*.  
If we had groats or fixpences current by law, that wanted  
one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that  
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money  
upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke*.  
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?  
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope*.

To POUR. *v. n.*  
1. To stream; to flow.  
2. To rush tumultuously.  
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,  
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short. *Gay*.  
All his fleecy flock  
Before him march, and *pour* into the rocky  
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope*.  
A ghastly band of giants,  
*Pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope*.  
A gathering throng,  
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope*.

POURER. *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.  
POUSER. *n. f.* The old word for *pease*. *Spenser*.  
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?  
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,  
Which over the *peasse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser*.

POUR. *n. f.*  
1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.  
2. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-  
cock and *pour*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

To POUR. *v. n.* [*pourer*, Fr.]  
1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.  
Like a milchard's d and fullen wench,  
Thou *pour'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakefp*.  
He had not din'd;  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then  
We *pour* upon the mornings, are unapt  
To give or to forgive. *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.  
I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good  
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouring*  
at the government. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup> 8.  
The nurse remained *pouring*, nor would she touch a bit dur-  
ing the whole dinner. *Arbutnot and Pope*.

2. To gape; to hang prominent.  
The ends of the wound must come over one another, with  
a compress to press the lips equally down, which would other-  
wise become crude, and *pour* out with great lips. *Wfeman*.  
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goats, with a hu-  
man head, hooked nose and *pouring* lips. *Dryden*.

POWDER. *n. f.* [*poudre*, Fr.]  
1. Dust; any body comminuted.  
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and  
ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20*.  
2. Gunpowder.  
The feditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot,  
battered Bithopgate. *Hayward*.  
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors  
could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of  
*powder* and fortifications. *Addison*.  
3. Sweet dust for the hair.  
When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,  
The *powder* doth forget the dust.  
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,  
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope*.  
To POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.  
2. To sprinkle